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THE CANADA COUNCIL

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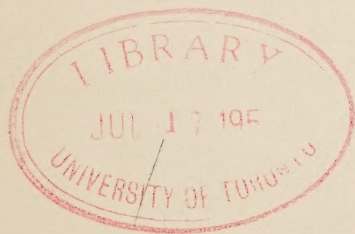
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Opening Proceedings



Ottawa, May 1957

OFFICERS

Chairman

HON. BROOKE CLAXTON, P.C., D.C.M., Q.C., B.C.L., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman

VERY REVEREND FATHER G.-H. LÉVESQUE, O.P.

Director

A. W. TRUEMAN, M.A., D.LITT., LL.D.

Associate Director

EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE, M.A.

Treasurer

DOUGLAS FULLERTON, M.COM.

Acting Secretary

LILLIAN BREEN

NOTE

The first meeting of The Canada Council was held in the Senate Banking and Commerce Committee room, on April 30 and May 1, 1957.

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent made his suite of offices in the Parliament Buildings available to the Council for temporary headquarters.

The Council has taken a lease of part of the eighth floor, the Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, for permanent offices.

MAILING ADDRESS

THE CANADA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 97, Station D

Ottawa

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THE CANADA COUNCIL

Opening Proceedings

OTTAWA MAY 1957

that with its first breath this child of your imagination and effort should recognize its father. Have I the assent of the Council to a motion inviting His Excellency to honour the Council by becoming the first Patron of the Canada Council? If there is no objection, no discussion, then I take it that that is agreed . . . (applause). This name "patron", sir, is defined by the dictionary as "one who stands to another or others in relations analogous to those of a father." Turning back the clock to the time before His Excellency became Governor General, throughout his busy life the Right Honourable Vincent Massey extended to the arts, humanities and social sciences a great part of his efforts, of his interest, of his fortune. It is perhaps not too much to say that in these fields he did more than anyone else in Canada. Indeed a list of his contributions to these important subjects is almost a catalogue of all of them that we have in Canada today. But probably more important even than the material assistance so imaginatively planned and carried out was the way in which he took a personal interest in the people doing the work. This interest and encouragement continued as it has been over the years has meant much more to the hundreds of our artists and writers, workers and scientists he has met, known and helped than even the material aid given by foundations or the Massey Foundation itself.

I hope, sir, you will accept this proposal and that you will continue to be associated with the work of The Canada Council and take a continuing interest in it. By this connection we shall benefit from your wise guidance and your heartening inspiration. You will also be a continuous reminder to the Council of the trust we have received from your hands. The wise child is more likely to be wise if it looks to as well as knows its father. I ask you, sir, if you would do us the honour of accepting this invitation to be the Patron of The Canada Council.

His Excellency the Governor General: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

May I say how deeply touched I am at the honour you

have done me by asking me to become Patron of the Canada Council. I accept your invitation with very real pleasure and gratitude.

Je suis profondément touché par votre invitation, et très honoré de devenir le patron du Conseil des Arts du Canada. J'apprécie grandement le privilège d'être ici parmi vous à une aussi importante occasion.

I greatly appreciate the privilege of foregathering with you on this momentous occasion. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that I could well disguise the fact that I am exceedingly happy to see this body in being.

I shall not detain you longer as I know you have a very heavy agenda, but may I leave with you my heartfelt wishes that good fortune may attend you in your great task.
Mr. Claxton: Thank you very much, Your Excellency.

I have some messages which I would like to read.

Here is a telegram from the Prime Minister:

"I am sorry that I cannot be with you tomorrow on the memorable occasion of the first meeting of Canada Council (stop) This event marks the beginning of a new era for Canadian culture (stop) Through the support and encouragement received from the Canada Council our universities artists humanists and social scientists will be in a better position to make their essential contribution to the cultural life of our nation (stop) On behalf of the Government I wish to thank you, the vice chairman and all the members of the Council for having accepted to serve the Canadian people in this new and important capacity (stop) Veuillez accepter pour vous-même et exprimer aux membres du Conseil les vœux sincères que je formule en cette occasion pour le succès de vos délibérations et vos décisions futures (stop) My warm regards to you all.

Louis S. St. Laurent."

A message from Dean Rusk, the President of the Rockefeller Foundation:

"The officers and trustees of The Rockefeller Foundation send warm greetings and congratulations to the Canada Council on the occasion of your inaugural.

"This imaginative and forward-looking step taken in Canada gives timely and inspiring encouragement to science, letters, and the arts not only in Canada but in that international community of science and scholarship in which Canadians have played such notable roles. We know, from our own modest association with Canadian institutions and individuals, that you will not lack opportunities for wise and fruitful investments of your funds, and that these will bring deep satisfaction both to those who serve the Council and to your country.

"With every good wish for the success of your great undertaking."

Henry Allen Moe telegraphed:

"Guggenheim Foundation Annual Meeting is fixed for same day as your Canada Council meeting. Hence I cannot attend latter which I regret for I too look forward to our happy collaboration. Best luck."

Henry T. Heald, President of Ford Foundation:

"Regret I shall be unable personally to represent the Ford Foundation at your meetings on May first but I should like the Foundation to be represented by our Program Director in the Humanities and the Arts, W. McNeil Lowry, with whom you have previously consulted here. Best regards."

John W. Gardner, President of Carnegie Corporation of New York:

"Very sorry I am unable because of previous commitment to accept your kind invitation for May first. However, Stephen Stackpole, Director of our Commonwealth Program, would be available to be present if you wish alternative Corporation representative. May I take this opportunity to

send the Canada Council my personal best wishes for success in the important work ahead of it and say we also look forward to cordial cooperation with the Council in our mutual fields of interest."

Sir Kenneth Clark, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain:

"Much regret unable attend your first meeting April thirtieth but on behalf of all members Arts Council of Great Britain may I congratulate you on this courageous step which marks historic stage in advancement of arts in Canada and Commonwealth (stop) We send our warmest wishes for future success."

Samuel Bronfman, who was unable to be with us at the opening meeting, telegraphed:

"I am so sorry that circumstances prevent me from being with you at this inaugural meeting (stop) Please convey to our colleagues my sentiments of fullest cooperation on this momentous and historic occasion (stop) I look forward with pleasure to working with you all for the development of our national life and common heritage."

**ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF
THE CANADA COUNCIL,
THE HONOURABLE BROOKE CLAXTON**

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: Ninety-five years ago, and five years before Confederation, the most eloquent of the Founding Fathers of our country, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, made a speech on Canadian nationality. These are some of the prophetic and inspiring words which he then spoke:

All we have to do is, each for himself, to keep down dissensions which can only weaken, impoverish and keep back the country; each for himself do all he can to increase its wealth, its strength and its reputation; each for himself — you and you, gentlemen, and all of us — to welcome every talent, to hail every invention, to cherish every gem of art, to foster every gleam of authorship, to honour every natural gift, to lift ourselves to the level of our destinies, to rise above all low limitations and narrow circumscriptions, to cultivate that true catholicity of spirit which embraces all creeds, all classes and all races, in order to make of our boundless province, so rich in known and unknown resources, a great new Northern nation.

These words were said when we were a very small people setting out to tame for man's use and happiness one of the most spacious and rugged frontiers in the whole world. What art and literature we had was largely derived from our ancient motherlands. We had not yet learnt "that the consciousness that an art has grown up to maturity, from the very ground we are treading, and is bearing its blossom and its fruit all around us, is something different from the feeling that it has been brought to us from a very long way." We were then by all material standards a poor country.

D'Arcy McGee's words have a new power and a new inspiration for his fellow-citizens of today who feel the mighty upsurge of Canada in the present miraculous growth of her

material strength and the self-reliant recognition of our own national being and unity. We can look ahead with the Gordon Commission to 1980 when we may have a population of 28,000,000 and a gross national product of \$74 billion. We can count our blessings because we live in a wonderful land — a rich land — and we are living here at a most fortunate time.

But this amazing growth which holds the promise of yet greater prosperity and much more leisure poses its own problems. Life and business are likely to become very much more complex. People will need higher skills to manage themselves, to control their environment and to use their machines.

All this points to the need for more education — more training of engineers, scientists and businessmen, and broader education for educationists and artists and humanists, of thinkers — all to give us an enlarged ability to deal with our material environment and a greater capacity for making the best use of the leisure time it seems we will likely have.

We have long felt that material things cannot alone make a great nation. As we press forward all along the line on the material front we must hope to advance, too, on the spiritual front, advance in our artistic expression as a nation, advance so that we can “lift ourselves to the level of our destinies.”

To do this we shall all need to make our contribution . . . Church and School, creative workers and thinkers, business, labour and farmers, press, radio and television, individuals and Government . . . all Canadians.

To help meet the challenge, the Parliament of Canada has allocated to The Canada Council funds totalling a hundred million dollars. Fifty million dollars of this forms the University Capital Grants Fund. Interest and capital are to be spent over ten years in helping to pay for the additional space in university buildings we require to meet the growing need for university graduates. Parliament has said that grants from this are to be made on a basis proportionate to the population in each province and that they are to be matched on a dollar for dollar basis

with money raised by the universities themselves. It will be the duty of the Council which represents all Canada to implement this with the utmost fairness and efficiency.

The other fifty million dollars is in the Endowment Fund. It is most important that the public of Canada should understand what this Fund is, and the broad principles that will guide the Council in its use. As the name "Endowment Fund" implies, only the revenue of this Fund is to be spent and the investment of the \$50 million should bring in something over \$2 million a year. Parliament has said that this money is to be used "to foster and promote the study and encouragement of, and the production of work in, the arts, humanities and social sciences."

The Canada Council is the controlling body appointed to administer these funds for the purposes I have mentioned. The Council consists of seventeen men and four women drawn from every province in Canada. For the most part they are not specialists. A moment's consideration will make plain the reason for this. No working board would be big enough to hold even a sample of the leading workers in all the various branches and schools of the arts, humanities and social sciences. And in the end it would, I imagine, be necessary to call in some people who were not specialists to make the decisions as to how much should go to whom and for what. The first members of the Council are generally recognized as being men and women of broad interests and wide experience. Among the many things they have in common is that they are all very busy people and they have accepted the government's invitation to undertake this venture because they regard it as important.

It will call for insight and perception to get the best value to the country from expenditures on the arts, humanities and social sciences. These are subjects which today receive least help from public and private benefactions, and yet to a great degree they determine what kind of people we are, what kind of lives we lead and what use we make of ourselves, of our times and of our country.

What is meant to be included in the expression "the arts" is laid down in the act of incorporation. There it is said that the arts include:

architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts, and other similar creative and interpretative activities.

which is certainly broad enough.

I gather that it was not the intention of either the Massey Commission or of Parliament that the subject "humanities" should be interpreted in the narrow meaning of "classical studies", but should include all the broadly cultural subjects which are covered in a university curriculum — not only the classics — but also philosophy, history, logic, literature, rhetoric, mathematics and languages. This famous definition has often been quoted and approved:

For the essence of humanism is the belief that nothing which has ever interested living men and women can wholly lose its vitality — no language they have spoken, no oracle beside which they have hushed their voices, no dream which has once been entertained by actual human minds, nothing about which they have ever been passionate, or expended time and zeal.

The "social sciences" may be taken to cover most of what is involved in human relationships and to include economics, psychology, sociology, political science, geography and law.

The enumeration of subjects I have given is not intended to limit but to illustrate. It will be the job of the Council to interpret the three classes of subjects together so as to give effect to the Royal Commission's report and to the intention of Parliament.

The Canada Council also has another important role. It is intended to be the principal agency in Canada, apart from government, for dealing with the affairs of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as well as to help with the external relations of Canada having to do with these subjects. This is a large order — one to be undertaken with a full sense of its importance but with also the realistic evaluation of the benefits likely to result from what-

ever part of the Council's resources we employ in this field. The part taken by the Canadian delegation at the UNESCO meeting last fall at Delhi, under the leadership of one of our own members, Mr. L. W. Brockington, brought out the fact that Canada can make a useful contribution in this group of seventy-nine nations which are working together believing that they can help men everywhere to a better understanding and a richer life.

The Canada Council is a new venture for Canada: new in that it is as a statutory operation originated by government: indeed in some respects The Canada Council is a new experiment in any field. In its details, however, it is familiar: we have numbers of ventures in education, the arts, humanities and social sciences: large sums are set aside. On research, scholarships, the CBC and other active organizations, the Federal government alone spends nearly \$60 million a year. Special bodies, like the learned societies, including the Canadian Social Science Research Council and the Humanities Research Council of Canada have been doing fine work for years. We shall draw help and experience from all this and build thereon. We shall study the methods of the great foundations and organizations in the United Kingdom and the United States. In the United States there are said to be 7,300 foundations, seven with assets of more than \$100 million. Yet it is estimated that less than 5% of all private benefactions come from foundations. No one should suppose that The Canada Council will take the place of public grant or private benefaction.

It is often an exhilaration for a Canadian to recall that the great Rockefeller foundations are said to have owed their initial planning to a happy Canadian incident. One account of the story, probably apocryphal, is that John D. Rockefeller was once travelling with his most intimate adviser, Frederick T. Gates, in a private car across Canada. Gates was one of those men who wished that he had been a doctor. He found at the station bookstand in Montreal a recently published book by the

famous Canadian, Sir William Osler, who came to be known as the "family physician of three nations — Canada, the United States and Great Britain." The book was "The Principles and Practice of Medicine." Gates, who had gone out for a walk, left his copy in the private car at Saskatoon, and John D. Rockefeller picked it up and began to read it. He was so struck by the book itself and by a few of the sentences in it that then and there came to him the idea of setting up the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which has done so much for humanity and the profession of medicine.

We have already been in touch with the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Carnegie, Ford, Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundations. All have promised their help. Representatives of the Carnegie, Ford and Rockefeller Foundations will be with us tomorrow. We shall learn much from their experience; but the role of The Canada Council as set out in its act of incorporation is different from theirs, and the problems and opportunities in Canada are not precisely the same as the problems and opportunities in the United States or in the United Kingdom. We shall have to work out the policies and procedures to be followed by the Council so that they best reflect the aspirations and serve the interests of our country. To this end we shall consult our own people. Time is needed to earn income on the Endowment Fund and in the interval much thought will be given to plan the Council's operations.

I must not anticipate the decisions of the Council, but there are some things which I think I should say. There will not be enough revenue to meet all demands, and the Council will have to choose to support what appear to it to be the activities which are likely to do most to promote its objects. I doubt if everyone will agree with any of its choices or that anyone will agree with all of its choices.

The technicalities of science and engineering give the people administering grants to them comparative immunity from lay criticism. Not so with us. We shall be exposed to what Dean

Acheson calls "the restless consciousness of competence to criticize when attention turns to the department of economics, history, law or religion" and one might add the rest of the arts, humanities and social sciences. We shall be fair game for the critics.

I imagine that one of the Council's initial tasks in promoting the arts and humanities will be to discover (or help others to discover) and assist Canadian artists and thinkers of outstanding promise, men and women whose records and qualities suggest that they can and will proceed to higher and greater achievements if given the opportunity. Another object may well be the encouragement, training and assistance of university professors and other instructors in the fields of the arts, humanities and social sciences. As a general rule I do not suppose that the Council will itself commission directly the production of artistic works. The Canada Council should not be another art factory to compete with or cut across existing activities; it should be a powerhouse to generate interest. Our duty is to support, encourage, supplement and give recognition to desirable and attainable objects, all within the broad terms of Parliament's mandate. And I hope that ways may be worked out for corporations and individuals to use the Council in connection with scholarship and other programmes into which they are entering on an increasing scale. The Council should be an agency where public assistance and private enterprise meet and mix and work together.

Some of the questions which are fundamental which the Council must tackle are:

1. How much of the revenue of the \$2 million plus from the Endowment Fund should be allocated to the arts, how much to the humanities and how much to the social sciences? Unless the money is arbitrarily divided into three, a decision as to this can only be arrived at after comparing the relative needs with the potential benefits.

2. How much should be allocated to the support of projects or organizations and how much to individuals?

3. What proportion of the assistance should be given on what might be called "a wholesale" basis, that is channelled through existing agencies, and what proportion directly to individuals?

4. To what extent should the Council commit itself to the support of an organization over a number of years?

To carry out its policies and directions the Council will have a small staff — at the start not more than about fifteen all told. And I hope that the staff will remain small in size but large in vision and that it will avoid the faults of so-called "bureaucracy". For specialist advice I expect that we shall look to advisory committees and panels chosen from those who are engaged in the various fields of its activities rather than try to have our own expert in every field.

We are at the beginning of a typical Canadian venture — pioneering in another field, pushing back another frontier.

My colleagues and I are greatly honoured by the opportunity to serve our fellow citizens and to help in the encouragement and advancement of education and the creative arts in this land, a land which is not only welcoming to its citizenship the beneficiaries of most of the world's great heritages, but has high hopes that the citizens of Canada during the years before us may have much to contribute to the artistic treasure-house of all mankind.

We know that we can rely upon the continuing and enthusiastic interest and help of our fellow citizens. We on our part shall do our best to discharge the great and honoured trust which we have undertaken with humility and enthusiasm. I close on a note of caution. The Canada Council will be judged not by its words but by its works. And it will take some time — five years or more — before the results of our investment in the talents and promise of many different Canadians and in the future work of organizations can be expected to bring dividends, or to change the metaphor, before the cultivation of the fields of our work will show up in the bounty of their harvest.

**ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF
THE CANADA COUNCIL,
THE VERY REVEREND GEORGES-HENRI LÉVESQUE**

Excellency,

It has been for me a continuing source of enjoyment and a wonderful experience to have had the privilege of working under your chairmanship on the Royal Commission which proudly bears your name.

Better still, today, I have the honour and the pleasure of participating — under your distinguished patronage — in the implementation of an aim which we have both considered as paramount among the recommendations of our Royal Commission.

In creating The Canada Council, your Government has taken a step of the utmost importance for the life and the future of our country. And the fate of this institution has been mainly entrusted to the Honourable Brooke Claxton.

Mr. Chairman, speaking for my colleagues as well as for myself, I am happy to convey to you our sincere homage and to assure you of our entire cooperation.

Cooperation! Ladies and gentlemen, this will, I trust, be the motto of our Council; cooperation among its members, cooperation with the Government agencies and departments, cooperation with the artistic and cultural institutions of the country, cooperation with UNESCO and foreign cultural organizations.

Cooperation, yes! But for what purposes? Not for the purpose of ruling; not for the sake of dictating from the top

of Olympian heights the main lines of a cultural policy; nor with the view of controlling our cultural life, but in order to serve it, to improve the physical conditions, the institutional facilities and the social climate that will help its development; to give every individual in our country an opportunity to develop freely the best part of himself, his mind. His mind eagerly in search of Truth and seeking for Beauty. His mind with its ability to learn, to comprehend and to create. Such cooperation should result in the expansion of humanism in Canada so that our country may produce a greater number of artists, of writers and of thinkers who will at last enjoy the wealth, independence and security they need and who will be endowed with the prestige and the influence to which they are entitled. For they are the main architects of any civilization. "Great civilizations", said René Grousset, "are civilizations where quality predominates."

Nevertheless, we do not underestimate the importance of science. Far from it! We refuse to accept the narrow concept of a humanism focused solely on the arts, literature and philosophy. On the contrary, we believe that "if humanism is to live, it must renew itself, always extending the range of its own progress, and thus accept, in addition to the traditional data, the ever growing discoveries of science."

And, with André Georges, we think that "modern humanism can keep pace with the widening scope of science; that the "honnête homme" of the twentieth century must incorporate into his general knowledge, into his general philosophy, the vast astronomical, physico-chemical and biological theories that honour our time."

This is stressing at the same time the necessity for co-operation between our agency and the National Research Council. Only the closest cooperation of these two bodies will help to form a humanism that will be proportionate to the size and to the resources of our country as well as to the vocations and to the talents of our people.

How farsighted has been the man who predicted that the Twentieth Century would be the century of Canada. These last fifty years will be acclaimed by history as years of wonderful growth for our country. One may indeed rejoice in witnessing the important part now played by Canada in the life of mankind. Land of boundless wealth, whose economic power, already phenomenal, will undoubtedly further increase to an incredible degree under the impulse of that powerful multiplier which is modern technique! Land of freedom, which other nations enviously regard as a place where her citizens can still live happily free from the unceasingly feared shadow of the state police! The prosperity of Canada is echoed around the world. All countries render to its progressive material strength a tribute of admiration and foresee its even greater expansion in the future.

This is a magnificent achievement, my dear friends, and I would be a bad Canadian, indeed, if I did not fully rejoice with you and with my fellow citizens over its accomplishment. But, on the other hand, I cannot look at this continuously unfolding development of our material wealth without thinking that, unfortunately, such care is not always given in the same proportion to the improvement of our intellectual resources. Those are boundless too, for the spirit and heart of the Canadian people contain invaluable and inexhaustible treasures which even yet have not been given an opportunity to develop fully.

If, indeed, one compares the careful attention given to the development of our material resources — which, and I insist upon repeating it, is worthy of our commendation, — with the inadequate attempts made to develop the various kinds of cultural activities in Canada, one is not astonished to find that, in this particular field, our wealth is certainly less obvious than our poverty. And, in my opinion, this is a serious lack of balance which reveals, in fact if not in conviction, a false appreciation of values. If Canada is truly the spiritual country she claims to be, spiritual values must be given at least the same opportunity to progress as is given to our material strength.

Maybe I am idealistic, but my idealism seems strangely close to common sense.

Among the cultural and spiritual values of a people, the intellectual concepts and the arts enjoy a preeminent place, for they express in the best possible way the soul of the community; in them are made apparent its intellectual potentialities, and through them the beat of its heart can be felt.

The artists and the writers, these "enfants terribles chéris de Dieu", rank among the fairest representatives of the cultural heritage of a community and it is their works which best embody the true characteristics of a people. These works are part of the most precious assets of a nation. As the French writer Albert Béguin says: "Ces oeuvres manifestent au grand jour ce qui ne peut être saisi par aucun autre moyen." It is undoubtedly the artists and the writers who picture in the most genuine and in the most expressive manner what we are, and their works are indeed the finest words of that universal dialogue between men, which constitutes intellectual life. If there are citizens who deserve well of their country, they are certainly the artists and the thinkers whose works are a vital part of its common inheritance. Who would deny, for example, what Italy owes to its artists and its writers?

And yet, more often than otherwise, the artists suffer from poverty. Even in this prosperous country of ours, many who are extremely gifted live a life of insecurity and even of privation. Possessed of creative powers, they must nevertheless devote most of their time and energies to a struggle for their daily bread; they are compelled to lead a life unceasingly threatened by the distress of need, their souls filled with innumerable forms of beauty which an unjust economical organization prevents their bringing forth for the delight of their fellow men. They feel like strangers in a society frantically obsessed by the improvement of its material tools and its powerful weapons, but neglecting the very thing which would enlarge its soul: the works of the mind and of the heart. We too often forget that

the artists and the writers also create wealth, but a kind of wealth often underestimated by an unconscious and sometimes unavowed materialism.

Its worth lies in itself. Such wealth must be cultivated for its own sake. But it might perhaps be useful to remind ourselves that it may also serve as a marvellous medium of understanding between men. Material goods are bound to bring disunion among men, since they cannot be possessed all at one time by those who wrangle for their possession. Spiritual wealth, on the contrary, is a source of concord, since it can be enjoyed by millions of admirers, every one of whom may delight in its use without any prejudice to the enjoyment of his fellowmen.

In consequence, while stressing the progress of the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada, we shall at the same time provide for our fellow citizens numerous opportunities of interchanging their respective cultural values and of enjoying the same works together as well. We shall thus contribute to that most important achievement: the unity of Canada.

PRESS STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADA COUNCIL

1. The meeting was opened by His Excellency the Governor General. His Excellency was named as Patron of The Canada Council. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, which recommended the establishment of The Canada Council. His Excellency, the Honourable Brooke Claxton, chairman, and Very Reverend Father Lévesque, vice-chairman, spoke at the opening.

2. All the members of the Council and Investment Committee attended the Council meeting except Mr. Samuel Bronfman and Mr. David Walker who were abroad in England when the Council was set up and could not return in time.

3. The first day was spent in organizational matters. By-laws were adopted and a seal approved. A lease was authorized of space on the eighth floor of the Victoria building. Mr. Douglas H. Fullerton was appointed treasurer and Miss Lillian Breen was appointed as acting secretary. This completes the slate of officers intended to be appointed at the present time.

4. Mr. Arch. Day of the Department of External Affairs, who was secretary of the Royal Commission, has been temporarily seconded to The Canada Council. He will head up a survey to bring the information put before the Royal Commission up to date, so that the Council will have a complete picture of what is now being done today for the arts, humanities and social sciences.

5. An Executive Committee was set up to deal with matters arising between meetings of the Council. This consists of the Chairman, Vice-chairman, Mr. Jules Bazin, Mr. L. W. Brockington, Mr. Eric Harvie, Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald, and Dr. W. A. Mackintosh.

6. Mr. Graham Towers was appointed Chairman of the Investment Committee and Major-General George Vanier was appointed as the Council member on the Investment Committee. In addition, the Investment Committee includes James Muir, Chairman and President of The Royal Bank of Canada, J. G. Hungerford, President of the National Trust Company Limited, and Brooke Claxton, Chairman of The Canada Council and Vice-President and General Manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Investment Committee met twice and reported to the Council.

7. The second day of the meeting was spent in considering the program of the Council. The Council had as its guests, Mr. Dean Rusk, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. John Marshall, Associate Director of the Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. W. McNeil Lowry, Program Director of Humanities of the Ford Foundation, and Mr. Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation. Messages were read from Mr. John W. Gardner, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Mr. Henry T. Heald, President of the Ford Foundation, and Sir Kenneth Clark, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, welcoming the establishment of The Canada Council and offering cooperation.

8. At the outset the Council will have a relatively small staff, probably five officers and less than a dozen clerical staff. For the present at least, the Council will look for expert guidance on the arts, humanities and social sciences to committees, panels and individuals having to do with these various subjects. It would be out of the question at present for the Council to have or employ experts even in the major fields of its activities.

9. Regarding the University Capital Grants fund, arrangements are being made to meet representatives of the universities at a later date for a preliminary discussion about this matter.

10. Expenditures can only be made out of the revenue from the Endowment Fund and will not be available until it is earned. Announcements will be made as to applications for grants. There is no point in applying until these announcements have been made. In the meantime consideration will be given to the procedures that will be followed. Applications should be made to the Director, *not* to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other members of the Council. Address: The Canada Council, P.O. Box 97, Station D, Ottawa.

11. The Council also discussed their work with Dr. John Robbins of the National Social Science Research Council and the Humanities Research Council, who offered close cooperation.

12. Mr. Arthur Andrew of the Department of External Affairs addressed the Council on the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

13. Plans were made for the cooperation of The Canada Council with other agencies working in fields similar to its own.

THE CANADA COUNCIL ACT

Assented to March 28, 1957

5th Session, 22nd Parliament, 5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 47.

An Act for the Establishment of a Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Canada Council Act*.

INTERPRETATION.

"The arts" defined.

2. In this Act, the expression "the arts" includes architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts, and other similar creative and interpretative activities.

CANADA COUNCIL.

Establishment of Council.

3. A corporation is hereby established, to be known as the Canada Council, (and in French, as le Conseil des Arts du Canada), in this Act called the "Council", consisting of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman and not more than nineteen other members, to be appointed by the Governor in Council as provided in section 4.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Vice-Chairman, etc.

4. (1) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council shall be appointed for such terms, not exceeding five years each, as are fixed by the Governor in Council.

Other members of the Council.

(2) Each of the other members of the Council shall be appointed for a term of three years, except that of those first appointed not more than six shall be appointed for a term of two years, not more than six shall be appointed for a term of three years and not more than seven shall be appointed for a term of four years.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the establishment of a Canada Council for the encouragement of the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada. For this purpose the Council will assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations the objects of which are similar to any of the objects of the Council.

The work of the Council will be financed from the earnings of an Endowment Fund to be established by this bill. In assisting Canadian universities in their building construction projects, however, the Council will be authorized, after certain conditions have been met, to use a second sum of money to be known as the University Capital Grants Fund.

Provision is also made for the Council to receive, expend and administer any gifts and bequests that may be made to it.

Eligibility
for re-
appointment.

(3) A person who has served two consecutive terms as the Chairman of the Council or as the Vice-Chairman of the Council or as a member of the Council appointed under subsection (2) is not, during the twelve months following the completion of his second term, eligible to be re-appointed to the Council in the capacity in which he so served.

DIRECTOR AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.

Director and
Associate
Director.

5. There shall be a Director and an Associate Director of the Council to be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure.

REMUNERATION AND ALLOWANCES.

Remuneration
and
allowances.

6. (1) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Director and Associate Director may be paid such salary or other amount by way of remuneration, and the members of the Council appointed under subsection (2) of section 4 may be paid such allowance for each day while in attendance at meetings of the Council, as is fixed by the Governor in Council.

Travelling
and living
expenses.

(2) The Director and Associate Director and the members of the Council may be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred by them while absent from their ordinary place of residence in the course of their duties.

EMPLOYEES.

Staff.

7. The Council may appoint and pay the remuneration and expenses of the employees and the technical and

professional advisers necessary for the proper conduct of its activities.

OBJECTS AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Objects and powers.

8. (1) The objects of the Council are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Council may, in furtherance of its objects,

- (a) assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations, the objects of which are similar to any of the objects of the Council;
- (b) provide, through appropriate organizations or otherwise, for grants, scholarships or loans to persons in Canada for study or research in the arts, humanities or social sciences in Canada or elsewhere or to persons in other countries for study or research in such fields in Canada;
- (c) make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishment in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (d) arrange for and sponsor exhibitions, performances and publications of works in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences; and
- (f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.

Council to act in relation to U.N.E.S.C.O.

(2) The Governor in Council may assign to the Council such functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as he considers desirable.

University grants.

9. The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects.

By-laws.

10. The Council may make by-laws regulating its proceedings and generally for the conduct and management of its activities, including the appointment of honorary officers and of advisory committees.

Meetings of Council.

11. The Council shall meet at least three times a year in the City of Ottawa on such days as are fixed by the

Council and at such other times and places as the Council deems necessary.

Pension
fund.

12. The Director and Associate Director and the employees of the Council shall be deemed to be employed in the Public Service for the purposes of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, and the Council shall be deemed to be a Public Service Corporation for the purposes of section 23 of that Act.

Not agent of
Her Majesty.

13. The Council is not an agent of Her Majesty, and, except as provided in section 12, the members and employees and the Director and Associate Director of the Council are not part of the public service.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

Endowment
Fund.

14. The Minister of Finance may, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pay to the Council the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall constitute an Endowment Fund for the purposes of this Act.

Advances.

15. The Minister of Finance may, during the first year after the coming into force of this Act, advance to the Council, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, amounts not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred thousand dollars, upon such terms and conditions as to interest, terms of repayment and otherwise as are approved by the Governor in Council.

Expenditures.

16. Any expenditure made for any of the purposes of this Act, except section 9, may be paid out of

- (a) the return on investments made out of the Endowment Fund;
- (b) the amount advanced to the Council under section 15; or
- (c) money, securities or other property received by the Council by gift, bequest or otherwise, if available for such purpose.

University
Capital
Grants
Fund.

17. (1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Capital
assistance to
universities.

(2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed

- (a) in the case of any particular project, one-half of

the total expenditures made in respect of the project;
and

- (b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university or other similar institution of higher learning.

Investments. (3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

Investment Committee. 18. (1) There shall be an Investment Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Council, a member of the Council designated by the Council and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council.

Duties. (2) The Investment Committee shall aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments under this Act.

Remuneration and expenses. (3) The members of the Investment Committee appointed by the Governor in Council may be paid for their services such remuneration and expenses as are fixed by the Governor in Council.

Property. 19. (1) The Council may, for the purposes of this Act, acquire, hold, manage and dispose of real and personal property, and, subject to any other provision of this Act relating thereto and on the advice of the Investment Committee, may invest in any manner it sees fit any money standing to the credit of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund or any money received by the Council by gift, bequest or otherwise, and may hold, manage and dispose of any such investment.

Proceeds of investments. (2) The proceeds of the sale or other disposition of any investment made out of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund shall be credited to the fund out of which the investment was made.

Donations. 20. The Council may acquire money, securities or other property by gift, bequest or otherwise and may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, expend, administer or dispose of any such money, securities or other property not forming part of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund, subject to the terms, if any, upon which such money, securities or other property was given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Council.

Council
charitable
organization.

21. The Council shall be deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada

(a) as described in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 62 of the *Income Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act, and

(b) as described in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 7 of the *Dominion Succession Duty Act*, for the purposes of that Act.

AUDIT.

Audit.

22. The accounts and financial transactions of the Council shall be audited annually by the Auditor General, and a report of the audit shall be made to the Council and to the member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada designated under section 23.

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT.

Report to
Parliament.

23. The Chairman of the Council shall, within three months after the termination of each fiscal year, submit to the member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada designated by the Governor in Council for the purpose a report of all proceedings under this Act for that fiscal year, including the financial statements of the Council, and the Auditor General's report thereon, and the member so designated shall cause such reports to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the receipt thereof or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting and provision shall be made for a review thereof by Parliament.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, DATED APRIL 15, 1957

P.C. 1957-561

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 15th day of APRIL, 1957.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent the Prime Minister, pursuant to section 4 of the Canada Council Act, is pleased hereby to appoint the Honourable Brooke Claxton of the City of Ottawa as Chairman of the Canada Council for a term of 5 years and the Very Reverend Georges Henri Levesque, of Montmorency, Quebec as Vice-Chairman of the Canada Council for a term of 5 years and the following persons as the other members of the Canada Council for the term set out with respect to each person:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Mrs. R. Reginald Arkell, Vancouver	2 years
Mr. Jules Bazin, Montreal	2 years
Mr. L. W. Brockington, Toronto	2 years
Mr. Samuel Bronfman, Montreal	2 years
Mr. Fred Emerson, St. John's, Newfoundland . .	2 years
Mr. Eric Harvie, Calgary, Alberta	2 years

Dr. Frank Leddy, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	3 years
Mrs. Angus L. Macdonald, Halifax	3 years
Dr. N. A. MacKenzie, Vancouver	3 years
Dr. Frank MacKinnon, Charlottetown	3 years
Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, Kingston	3 years
Sir Ernest MacMillan, Toronto	3 years
Dr. Eustace Morin, Quebec	4 years
Miss Vida Peene, Toronto	4 years
Mr. John A. Russell, Winnipeg	4 years
Mr. E. P. Taylor, Toronto	4 years
Mrs. Alfred Paradis, Jr., Montreal	4 years
Major-General George P. Vanier, Montreal	4 years
Mr. David H. Walker, St. Andrews	4 years

His Excellency in Council, pursuant to section 5 of the Canada Council Act, is hereby further pleased to appoint Dr. A. W. Trueman of the City of Ottawa to be Director of the Canada Council and Mr. E. Bussiere, of the City of Ottawa to be Associate Director of the said Council.

His Excellency in Council, pursuant to subsection (1) of section 18 of the Canada Council Act, is pleased hereby to appoint the following as members of the Investment Committee of the Council:

Mr. John G. Hungerford, Toronto
 Mr. James Muir, Montreal
 Mr. Graham Towers, Ottawa

Certified to be a true copy

R. B. BRYCE

Clerk of the Privy Council.



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